

(Hellebore Run)

The Hellebore Run is a branch of the North Fork Creek , that flows due North a distance of 3.25 miles with a fall of 950 feet with a rate of fall per mile of about 292.3 feet.

The Hellebore Run was named from the numerous Hellebore plants that grew on the run , especially on the head of the run , where the plants grew mostly in the damp and wet parts of the narrow bottom .

The Hellebore Run section was first developed by Jacob Hevener Sr a cattle raiser of Hightown Virginia, who had secured a land grant or patent of 650 acres bearing date of 1838 and later other tracts adjoining, situated on the Allegheny mountain , Hellebore Ridge , and Hellebore Run, and employed John Spencer as a tenant to clear the lands and herd his cattle, horses, and sheep, that he ranged on the Allegheny mountains, now called the Hellebore Ridge grazing farm (but now in possession of the U.S. Forest Service) About 1000 Acres of the Hellebore Run section was fenced up by felling down the trees .

The shining plaited leaves of the Hellebore plants put forth so early in the spring , and was so tempting to the young cattle, that they would eat the young Hellebore which is very poisonous , and would die from its poisonous effect, and from this fact that John Spenser the pioneer of the Hellebore Run , spent much of his time in the spring of the years cutting out the poisonous Helleber plants and thereby he gave it the name of Hellebore Run, and the Hellebore Ridge , one of the highest points in the State of West Virginia , received its name from the Run , whis is situated on the south west side of the Run .

The plant from which the Hellebore Run took its name , is of the Lily family, and called American White Hellebore; Indian Poke; and Itch Weed; . It is a native of West Virginia. ^{The Flowers,} Dingy, Yellowish or white green, growing greener with age.

1 inch or less across, very numerous, in stiff-branching, spike-like, dense-flowered panicles. Perianth of 6 oblong segments; 6 short curved stamens; 3 styles.

Stem: is stout, leafy 2 to 5 feet tall. Leaves: Plaited, the lower ones broadly oval, pointed 6 to 12 inches long; parallel ribbed, sheathing the stem where they clasp it; with the upper leaves gradually narrowing; the leaves among the flowers are small.

It prefers to grow in Swamps, Wet Woods, and low Meadows, and blooms between the months of May and July. And grows in the South Eastern part of the United States.

The Name of Hellebore Run and Hellebore Ridge for some unknown reason is incorrectly spelled "ELLEBER" which appears in the Geological Survey records of Pocahontas County, and the Topographical Surveys of U.S. F.S. (Should be spelled "HELLEBORE, ")

The Griffin Run , a branch of the Hellebore Run , is a small branch 1.6 miles long , with a fall of 875 feet , with 546.8 feet fall per mile and has a drainage area of 2.53 square miles.

This Branch is very rough and narrow and the mountain sides are very steep and rough but is productive. The Griffin Run for many years was called Cherry Run , until about the year of 1892 when an old mountaineer by the name of Riley Griffin , who wished to live far back in the mountains, among the wild animals , and wild game , and game fish of the mountain streams, and enjoy the fastness, and solitude, of the virgin forest of the Allegheny Mountains, and secured by Deed a tract of land on the branch now called Griffin Run ; The land he owned was very steep almost up on edge.

By much persistence he built up a home , reared a large family, made lots of money, and always carried it in stocking leg or boot leg, he lived sumptuously; Wild Turkey, Venison, and Bear meat was a common article of food upon his table,; He was instrumental in having the Board of Education of the Greenbank District to erect and ~~mayd~~ maintain a Rural School on the Griffin Run for the benefit of his own family and for the benefit of the folks on the head of the North Fork (Which was called the Griffin School)

When the North Fork Lumber Company , was cutting out all the virgin forest of the North Fork Creek and vicinity Griffin became much displeased and because he could not roam through the virgin forest , and shoot squirrels from the ⁱⁿ mamoth white oak trees , sold out his property , and left the country never to return ,; but the Branch will always carry his name ; Hence the name Griffin Run.

The U.S. Government now owns all the lands on the Griffin Run and the Hellebore Run also the head waters of the North Fork Creek.

(BLOCK RUN)

Block Run is a small branch of the North Fork Creek 3.25 miles in length and has a total fall in feet of 1085, and a rate of fall per mile of 293.2 and a drainage area of 2.92 Square miles.

The Block Run has its source near the Top Allegheny Battle Field, and flows ⁱⁿ a southerly direction to unite with the North Fork Creek

This Branch has been quoted as "Black Run" in the U.S. F.S. Maps. But it is locally known as "BLOCK RUN" and receive the ^{name} from the fact that about the year of 1840 Jacob Yeager and his son John Yeager had erected an Up and Down water power Saw mill, below the forks of Block Run, they built a dam across the run with stones which was a complete piece of masonry the wall was about 13 feet high and 200 feet long; the inside was filled with clay, at about an angle of one to one and a half,; When the dam was full of water it covered an acre of ground

When the gate was closed to fill the dam, to run the mill, the run was completely Blocked, The Yeager Mill Dam Blocked the Run, hence the name Block Run.